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Yankees Sink Two U-Boats Off Durazzo

Americans Play Important Part in Bombardment of Naval Base

Vienna Attempts to Minimize Damage

Assault on Albanian Port Thought Forerunner of New Offensive

ROME, Oct. 4.—American submarine chasers destroyed two enemy submarines yesterday during the bombardment of Durazzo, it was officially announced today.

The Chief of the General Staff of the Italian navy made the announcement of the American success. The chasers were engaged in patrol escort service for the protection of the large warships taking part in the bombardment.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—In the leveling of the fortifications and depots at Durazzo Wednesday the Entente squadron, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome, destroyed much material of the Austrian army in Albania.

Durazzo Reduction Means U-Boat Must Leave Mediterranean

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The reported participation of American naval craft in the reduction of the Austrian naval base at Durazzo, Albania, coming on the heels of the information received by the State Department that the Germans are beginning to evacuate their naval bases on the Flinders coast, is believed in well informed naval circles to be the first of important naval operations both in the Adriatic and British waters.

The defeat of the Austrians means the driving of the submarine from the Mediterranean, thus removing the danger of an attack on the Allied naval lines of communication and turning those waters into lanes for undisturbed Allied shipping.

An official cable from Rome to the Italian Embassy to-day said:

"The military situation in the Balkan peninsula and Albania made it advisable to destroy the efficiency of the port of Durazzo for enemy military traffic."

"For the first time since the attack on the fortifications of the Dardanelles an Allied squadron, composed of battleships and a division of torpedo boats, carried out a successful attack against an enemy base."

The telegram from Rome said: "The merit belongs to the Italian fleet, admirably supported by light English vessels and American submarine destroyers."

Teuton Loans to Ferdinand May Be Uncollectible

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 4.—The defection of Bulgaria is having a serious effect on the Central Empires, for financial as well as political and military reasons, because the defection of both Germany and Austria-Hungary had made large advances to Bulgaria for the conduct of military operations.

According to the Vienna "Neue Freie Presse," the first loan was for 250,000,000 francs made in August 1917, immediately before Bulgaria's entrance into the war. Another loan of 500,000,000 francs was made in 1916. There were two other Bulgarian loans in 1916 and 1917, carrying the total above 1,000,000,000 francs. In addition, the Central Powers delivered large quantities of war material to Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Socialist party will support the government in the demand on the sole condition that the government makes peace, according to the Socialist newspaper "Nared" of Sofia.

The Socialists also demand that the government shall conduct negotiations necessary to insure good relations between the Balkan peoples and which will tend toward the establishment of a Balkan league.

Serbian Troops Are Reported to Have Entered Nish

(By the United Press)

PARIS, Oct. 4.—Serbian troops are reported to have entered Nish, to which the little Serbian capital was removed after Belgrade had been menaced by the Austrian invasion.

Atrocities of Bulgarians Eclipsed Work of Germans

SALONICA, Thursday, Oct. 3.—Burning villages marked the trail of the retreating Bulgarian army in Macedonia, according to telegrams received here from the front. Bodies of slain civilians were found in the smoking ruins by the advancing Allies. Advancing state this work of destruction surpassed even that which has been reported from districts in France and Belgium from which the Germans have been driven.

Bolsheviks Release American

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The American Legation at Christiania has been informed by the Norwegian Foreign Office that Anderson, of the American Y. M. C. A., who had been held as a prisoner at Moscow by the Bolsheviks, was released on September 25 and is well.

THE ALLIED NAVAL VICTORY



An Allied fleet, including American units, has penetrated the harbor of Durazzo (near the star) and sunk the Austrian fleet there, besides demolishing the coastal defenses. The territory still held by the foe is shown in vertical shading.

Austria Again Pleads for Peace; Holland Acts as Intermediary

(Continued from page 1)

you—we are again laboring untiringly in the interests of peace, and we are already negotiating."

The Berlin "Tagblatt's" Vienna correspondent says the British reply to Baron Burian's recent peace note has been received by the Austrian government. According to the correspondent the note is politely couched and requests the Austro-Hungarian government to specify its peace proposals more precisely.

Professor Drafts Memorandum

The correspondent adds that Professor Heinrich Lammasch, jurist and professor of the University of Vienna, has been charged with drafting a memorandum on President Wilson's fourteen points of peace for transmission to President Wilson.

The German newspapers are devoting much attention to the political affairs of Austria and Hungary and say that the formation of a coalition cabinet in each country is contemplated. According to the "Weser Zeitung," of Bremen, the Austrian Ministers have become panic stricken, and fearing that the roof will fall on their heads, are ready to make concessions to the separatist parties.

Coalition Ministry Planned

This newspaper says that Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, intends to form a coalition ministry and carry out reforms in the direction of federalization. He believes federalization will result in Austria-Hungary quitting the war and terminating the alliance with Germany, and lead, in effect, to the dissolution of the Dual Monarchy.

Telegrams from Vienna report that a great sensation was caused by the speech of the Czech Deputy Stanek, who expounded in the Reichstag the Czechoslovak programme and violently attacked Germany and Hungary.

German Deputies Provoked

The speech raised a wild uproar among the German Deputies, who accused Stanek of treachery and shameless disloyalty, and the President, called the offending Deputy to order.

But the effect of the speech was not confined to the chamber and led to a movement to combine the Christian Socialists, the German Socialists and the Viennese Progressives with the German National party in common action against the Separatists.

Meanwhile, telegrams from Buda-

pest state that the demand for the formation of a coalition cabinet in Hungary becomes more insistent and that a plan is on foot to bring Count Stephen Tisza, Count Julius Andrássy and Count Albert Apponyi into the cabinet of Premier Wekerle.

The fact that Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent party, has had a long interview with Premier Wekerle and later sought an interview with Emperor Charles, has also aroused much attention.

America Will Reject New Austrian Plea for Peace Conference

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—No details of the new Austrian plea have reached Washington to-night. The only word received by the State Department was through the press dispatches, and these were too brief to disclose whether any actual endeavor had been made to respond to President Wilson's reply to the last Austrian plea.

Whatever may be the new proposal of the Austrian government, however, it will be rejected. It is pointed out that President Wilson has made it so explicit that no word of the present German or Austrian governments can be accepted, that there is no possibility of any peace negotiations with Germany or Austria until there has been a change in the governments of those countries—not a change in ministries, but an actual change in the form of governments. And this change must include the removal from power of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties.

The only interest in the new Austrian plea observable here to-night was curiosity to know just what Wilhelmstrasse, for, of course, Vienna was only a relay point—has designated now in the way of a peace offensive, following the sharp rebuff from the United States and the Allies which greeted the last peace move.

Turkey to Hold Out To the Last Minute, Essad Pacha Says

GENEVA, Oct. 4 (By The Associated Press).—Essad Pacha, the Provisional President of Albania and former commander in chief of the Turkish forces at Scutari, in an interview before his departure from Salonica declared that Turkey would hold out to the last minute, capitulating believing that by so doing the world would receive better terms from the Entente Allies. He expressed his pleasure at the fate of Bulgaria, which, he said, had thrown in the towel to the Teutonic Allies through covetous motives.

Boris Now King of Bulgaria, Is Report

PARIS, Oct. 4.—King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is reported to have abdicated in favor of Crown Prince Boris, who has already assumed power, according to a Basle dispatch to the Havas agency, quoting advices from Vienna.

U. S. Seeks Independence Of German Potash Control

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It having been called to President Wilson's attention that Germany is counting upon the practical monopoly of potash, which she has hitherto enjoyed, as one of her "pawns" in the determination of peace, he has taken a personal interest in the subject and is urging the Department of the Interior and the War Industries Board to take every possible step to render the United States independent of German potash.

The enactment of the law for the stimulation of mineral production, which the President has just approved, opens the way for substantial encouragement of all the various enterprises that are now seeking to make this country independent of Germany in respect to potash, which is generally considered as an indispensable ingredient of agricultural fertilizers.

Before the war Germany was practically the only source of the world's supply of potash, the United States alone importing about 1,000,000 tons of potash salts, equivalent to 240,000 tons of pure potash, which come from the great beds at Stassfurt, in Saxony. There are also extensive deposits in Alsace, and German propagandists have even represented that one of the war purposes of the Allies in demanding the restoration of Alsace to France is to get possession of the Alsace potash fields.

Secretary Lane is expected to issue within a day or two a memorandum on the potash situation, in which he will show that with proper encouragement and direction the United States is capable of producing all the potash it requires.

United States has risen from 1,000 tons in 1915 to 60,000 tons this year, of which about 30,000 tons came from the Nebraska plants and 6,000 from the Seale Lake deposits in California. The total production is now about one quarter of the amount formerly imported from Germany.

The Nebraska deposits are regarded as short lived, but the Seale Lake possibilities are estimated at from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 tons—enough to meet all the requirements of the country for from twenty to forty years. This deposit is, however, unfortunately very remote from the regions in which potash is largely used.

The same is true of the potash derived from the giant kelp of the Pacific Coast, which now rank second as a source of potash.

The alumina deposits near Marysville, Utah, are producing about 2,400 tons a year, but they also are remote from the chief markets.

The greatest potential sources of potash, according to A. W. Stockert, of the Bureau of Mines, who is in charge of these researches, are the green sands of New Jersey and the Cartersville sands of Georgia, but no general commercial process for extracting them has yet been developed.

From a commercial and economical point of view the most promising sources now being developed are the Portland Cement Mill by-products. The cement plants are distributed all over the country, and a plant in California and another in Maryland are already finding their by-products more profitable than the cement.

The potash is recovered from the kiln dust. The cement plants will produce altogether 10,000 or 12,000 tons of potash this year and may eventually turn out 50,000 tons annually.

1,800,000 Americans Abroad; Influenza Delays Transport

Men Exposed to Disease Will Not Be Sent to Join Fighters

Halt Conscript Call First Draft of 142,000 Registrants in October Still Remains Suspended

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—American troops abroad now number 1,800,000, members of the House Military Committee were informed to-day at their weekly conference at the War Department.

Spanish influenza in camps and cantonments will retard shipments somewhat in the immediate future, they were told, the department having adopted the policy of not sending men overseas who have been exposed or show symptoms of the disease.

No requests for the suspension of physical examinations of draft registrants were received by Provost Marshal General Crowder to-day, though in Massachusetts and Philadelphia the work has been stopped because of influenza. It was said that, except in localities where conditions were particularly bad, the examinations would proceed.

The examinations upon which local boards everywhere are now engaged affect men between nineteen and thirty-seven years of age who registered on September 12 and have been placed in Class 1, ready for immediate calls. The first large call for men in October, which would have taken 142,000 into cantonments on October 9, still remains suspended.

Jersey Shell Plant Wrecked By Explosion

(Continued from page 1)

went on only by the glare of the towering flames. A tent was hastily erected on the outskirts of the industrial centre, and here the wounded were brought for first aid as rapidly as they were picked up. The ground about the demolished buildings seemed to have been literally strewn with them.

Many had been hurled broadcast by the force of the explosions. Others had run from the buildings badly hurt and had kept on until they dropped. Men with stretchers went about the length and breadth of the plant searching for victims. As the fire died down their work became increasingly difficult. Most of the night they groped about, hunting with flashlights and lanterns.

Telephone Operator a Heroine Dazed and knocked about by explosion after explosion, the telephone operator of the Gillespie Company stuck to her switchboard. Every pane of glass in the building was broken, and for a time it was believed that it, too, would take fire. She remained at her post, however, and did invaluable service in sending in calls for physicians and fire apparatus.

Rescuers not only had their hands full with care for the injured, but at times they were forced to aid in fighting back the crowd of frantic women whose husbands and sons worked in the plant. They poured out of the emporium of homes in Morgan and South Amboy; they stampeded across the Raritan trestle, and fought hard to break through to where the buildings were flaming in order to search out their relatives.

In the five minutes that followed the first explosion this part of New Jersey was shaken by a series of blasts like the rapid firing of heavy artillery. Perth Amboy was thrown into confusion by the tremendous concussion and South Amboy was badly damaged. Immediately all available assistance, fire-fighting and medical, was rushed to Morgan. While the explosions were still crashing ambulances started on the dead run from Perth Amboy Hospital. A few minutes later and the wires were hot, summoning every available bit of fire apparatus from New Brunswick, Rahway and Elizabeth.

South Amboy, a mile and a half from Morgan, suffered heavily. Every pane of glass in the town was shattered by the force of the explosions. Rocked by blast after blast, choked by smoke and dazed by fierce bursts of flame that ran along the horizon after each concussion, the people of the town, mainly foreigners, were thrown into panic.

Bridge Choked by Refugees Gathering up the most precious of their household goods, they fled, for an hour the bridge across the Raritan, which links the community with Perth Amboy, was choked by hundreds of refugees, fleeing to safety on foot, by horse and by automobile. Women lost their husbands and children lost their parents in the push that fought and struggled across the causeway.

The clanging of ambulances from Perth Amboy and the hoisting of fire engines from other cities, as they ploughed their way as rapidly as possible through the terror-stricken mob of fugitives, added to the confusion.

In the hour following the first explosion, South Amboy was stripped of half of its normal population.

As far as can be learned, the first of the series of explosions occurred about the time the night shift was to go to work. The explosion was followed by others, in quick succession. There was a lull, and then came a dozen or more of the explosions. Some of these were so severe they were heard miles away, and in some instances glass was broken in houses and stores five to ten miles from the scene.

Influenza Changes Loan Tactics

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Epidemics of influenza have compelled the abandonment of public Liberty Loan meetings in scores of cities and have made victims of hundreds of canvassers and speakers, but reports to headquarters to-day told of the quick change of tactics in many communities by substituting house to house canvassing for mass meetings.

"We have abandoned heavy artillery and taken to sharp-shooting," one optimistic city manager reported. "And the change probably will do us good," he added.

Business Day Is Shortened Here To Fight Spread of Influenza

(Continued from page 1)

having a seating capacity of 750 or more, below Fifty-ninth Street and above Fourteenth Street. The first of these was the Metropolitan Opera House, Hippodrome, Palace, all two-day vaudeville houses, Columbus.

8:45 p. m.—Windsor Garden, Century, Broadway, Casino, Park, Harris, New Amsterdam, Cohan, Globe, Court, Liberty, Shubert.

8:30 p. m.—Lyric, Plymouth, Astor, Comely, Morosco, Lyceum, Criterion, Knickerbocker.

8:45—Manhattan, Central, Selwyn, Booth, Belmont, Hudson, Gaity.

9 p. m.—Longacre, Bijou, Forty-eighth Street, Playhouse, Marine, Edouard, Republic, Eltinge, Empire, Cohan and Harris, Belasco, Punch and Judy. This order of the health authorities takes effect to-day.

The situation was announced that 1,695 new cases of Spanish influenza had been reported to the department and a statement from Surgeon General Blue, the Public Health Service, in Washington, to the effect that all communities stricken by the epidemic should immediately close churches, schools and theatres, led Health Commissioner Copeland to summon a hurried conference of all nurses and medical inspectors connected with the department, and, later, another conference of men interested in the theatrical, transportation and business activities of the city.

Few Cases in Schools

At the conference of inspectors and nurses, survey showed that there were very few sick children in the schools, and a personal canvass made by Dr. William L. Ettinger, Superintendent of Schools, confirmed this. The inspectors, however, thereupon issued the following statement:

"We are not going to close the schools at this juncture largely because this community is not 'stricken' with the epidemic. The closing of schools, as the Surgeon General Blue's interview, but, secondly, because, as I have said, the schools are the safest places for the children of the city."

"I would not dogmatize, but I wish to show that New York is not yet 'stricken' in the sense that Surgeon General Blue means it."

Commissioner Copeland said that it has been the opinion of the department that the individual is in no danger if he escapes the "spray" from the factory and office, and that the danger of infection is from some other infected person.

The Health Commissioner declared unequivocally that the subway is the agent for the spread of Spanish influenza in New York. Elevator, surface and steam lines then come in as dangerous agencies when crowded.

Cooperation Is Urged "There will be many inconveniences to the public because of to-day's order," said Commissioner Copeland, "but we urge every person in New York to take matters with as good grace and good nature as they have all other patriotic governmental restrictions upon their liberties. I want the people to realize that this was the only choice other than the paralyzing of industry and enterprise."

The health authorities have again ordered all public carriers in the city to keep the city to keep windows open and fans going.

State Fuel Administrator Delos W. Cooke will to-day issue a statement setting forth that in view of health conditions and the threatened epidemic all homes, offices and business places are entitled to heat enough to keep the people well. The health officials announced flatly that every home, factory and office should have at least a morning and evening fire as a measure of protection against influenza.

Out of the 6,000 cases of Spanish influenza which exist in New York to-day, Commissioner Copeland added, "one-half of them have been found to be within 600 families."

188 Pneumonia Cases

In addition to the 1,695 new cases of influenza reported in the twenty-four hour period there were 188 new cases of pneumonia. Manhattan reported 615 cases of pneumonia, the Bronx, 367; Brooklyn, 421; Queens, 97; Richmond, 195. In Manhattan there were 120 new cases of pneumonia. The Bronx, 119; Queens, 36; Richmond, 20; Pennsylvania, 36; The Bronx, 5; Brooklyn, 38; Queens, 4; Richmond, 2.

Forty-two deaths from influenza and eighty-four from pneumonia are also reported as follows: influenza: Manhattan, 11; The Bronx, 5; Brooklyn, 38; Queens, 4; Richmond, 2. The sanitary squad of Health Department inspectors is becoming extremely busy in the enforcement of the "anti-spitting" section of the sanitary code. It was announced yesterday that 116 men have been summoned to court for violating this law within twenty-four hours, and of that number 108 have been fined.

The Bureau of Food and Drugs in the Health Department has also issued an active campaign against the repeated use of glasses in public drinking places. Twenty soda fountain proprietors in the Yorkville district were fined \$5 to \$10 each yesterday. Glasses must be washed in hot water and rinsed thoroughly after each service.

Prison Not Closed

A report in circulation yesterday that because of the large number of prisoners in the Blackwell's Island prison had been placed under quarantine was denied by Health Commissioner Copeland. Three hundred cases are said to have appeared among the inmates, but the prison, Marcella Creighton, matron in charge of the disease Monday and the funeral was held at her late home Thursday afternoon.

General Blue Wants Public Places Closed Till Epidemic Ends

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The only way to stop the spread of Spanish influenza is to close churches, schools, theatres and public institutions in every community where the epidemic has developed, it is the opinion of Surgeon General Blue, of the Public Health Service.

"There is no way to put a nation-wide closing order to effect," said Dr. Blue to-day, "as this is a matter which is up to the individual communities. In some states, the State Board of Health has this power, but in

Persons With \$1,000 Gross Income Must Make Tax Return

Senate Finance Committee Adopts Amendment to Unearth Slacker Salaries

Will Affect 30,000,000 Practically Every Adult Wage Earner Will Feel Latest Suggestion

By Theodore M. Knappen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—By virtue of an amendment to the Kitchen bill agreed upon by the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day, something like 20,000,000 persons will have to wrestle with the complexities and intricacies of a personal income return blank this fiscal year. Under the present law and by the bill only those who have a net income of \$1,000 if single and \$2,000 if married are required to make returns.

Under the amendment every person whose gross income is \$1,000 or more will have to report.

One result of this amendment will be to cause millions of wage earners to make returns. Another will be to get some millions of farmers on record.

Heretofore it was an easy matter for the man with gross income of anywhere from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or even more, to make a running jump estimate and decide that his net income was less than \$1,000 or \$2,000. If he satisfied his conscience and no tax collector came around to investigate he got off without paying an income tax.

Most farmers and wage earners figured that the law was not intended for them anyway.

Practically every adult person who is engaged in a gainful occupation is now making \$1,000 a year or more, and under the terms of the amendment he will be required to make a return or be penalized.

It is thought this finance committee amendment will go a long way toward distributing income taxation over all classes and conditions of society.

The committee adopted a number of other amendments of an unimportant nature, struck out the 25 per cent amortization limit on corporation income deductions and adopted the bill with amendments as far as Section 251, passing over some paragraphs for individual reasons and several because they came under the general subject of depletion, amortization, business losses and deductions, which the committee is planning to condense into a single comprehensive amendment that will, it is hoped, give all persons and corporations a "square deal" in assessing income taxes.

Saloons Are Closed In Boston to Check Spread of Influenza

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—Liquor saloons in this city were ordered closed for an indefinite period, as a step in stopping the spread of influenza, at a meeting of Mayor Andrew J. Peter's Emergency Health Committee to-day. The committee also requested all churches to remain closed next Sunday.

Sixty-nine communities outside of Boston reported 4,773 new cases and 91 deaths, as against 7,823 new cases and 151 deaths, reported yesterday by eighty-three cities and towns.

State to Use \$50,000 For Immediate Fight On Influenza Epidemic

ALBANY, Oct. 4.—Fifty thousand dollars of state funds was ordered by Governor Whitman to-day to be made immediately available for obtaining services of nurses and physicians to work under the direction of the State Health Department and in cooperation with local health authorities in the care and treatment of the large number of influenza patients throughout the state. The order was issued at the request of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Health Commissioner.

The Governor was asked to take this action, says a Health Department statement, in view of the rapid spread of the epidemic throughout the state and the great decrease in the number of physicians and nurses available on account of demands for their services by the Federal government.

"Every effort will be made," the statement continues, "to obtain nurses from such localities as are still comparatively free from the disease and dispatch them in groups to such places as are urgently in need of assistance."

Philadelphia Closes Amusement Places; Many Cities "Dry"

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4.—Drastic measures to combat the spread of influenza, which is sweeping through many parts of Pennsylvania, was in full swing to-night. In obedience to the order issued by the State Department of Health, the greater part of the state to-night was "bone dry." All places where liquors are sold, even from dispensing intoxicants, were prohibited from dispensing liquor after further notice. The order went into effect in Philadelphia at 7 o'clock to-night. All amusement places have been closed, and public gatherings, even outdoor Liberty Loan meetings, were suspended.

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U. S. Asked to Curtail Motion Picture Output

Priorities Committee Considers 50 Per Cent Cut in Production

The release of thousands of motion picture employees for national service by a sweeping curtailment of the film industry, is a prospective war measure being considered by the Priority Committee of the War Industries Board.

The conservation plan, suggested to the committee by picture men themselves, calls for a large saving in production material, advertising, fuel and transportation, as well as a drastic thinning of the ranks of actors, mechanical workers and others who make their livelihood in the movies.

An appeal for action by the War Board was made in a letter written by George Kleine, a producer and head of a national distributing concern. He recommended a 50 per cent cut in all production, excepting pictures of value to the government for war purposes.

Prominent film men said they were not disturbed by the possible curtailment of their output, and several were of the opinion that such a change would benefit the industry as a whole.

King Alfonso Better

MADRID, Oct. 4.—Concerning the condition of King Alfonso, who is suffering from Spanish influenza, the following bulletin was published to-day in the "Official Journal":

"The inflammation of the pharynx has been notably ameliorated. A generalized scarlatina eruption is manifest with a normal temperature of 99.5 at day and 100 at night."

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